

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Antibacterial properties of three-spined stickleback oil. Zhur.mikro-  
biol.epid.i immun. no.3:87 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Leningradskogo ordena Lenina instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. Kirova. (Stickleback) (Bactericides)

USSR/Medicine      Drugs

Card            : 1/1

Authors        : Kondratyeva, V. F., Cand. of Med. Sc.

Title           : Medicinal compound from stickleback fat

Periodical     : Nauka i Zhizn'. 5, 34, May 1954

Abstract       : Brief description of a medicinal compound derived from the fat of stickleback fish. The compound was found to be suitable for the treatment of wounds, burns, and as a bactericide.

Institution    : ....

Submitted      : ....

KONDRAT'YEV, V.F.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Material on the variability of Flexner's bacillus in a leukocyte culture medium; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.8:39-40 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE, culture,  
leukocyte medium, variability of cultivated strains (Rus))  
(LEUKOCYTES,  
culture medium for Shigella dysenteriae, variability of  
cultivated strains (Rus))  
(CULTURE MEDIA,  
leukocytes, for Shigella dysenteriae, variability of  
cultivated strains (Rus))

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Relationship between certain unusual variants obtained during the process of variability from Flexner's bacillus. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 30 no.12:109-110 D '69. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.  
(SHIGELLA)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Variability of Flexner's dysentery bacillus (type C) under the influence of proteins of immune and nonimmune sera. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:108-109 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. Kirova.

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)

(PROTEINS)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Significance of protein substances in vital activities of some anaerobes. Mikrobiologiya 30 no.1:21-26 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut i Gosudarstvennyy Leningradskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC) (PROTEINS)

SHVELOVA, V.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.

Purification of the proteinase of Bac. Sporogenes. Trudy Len.khim.-  
inst. no.13:33-37 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo  
instituta. Zaveduyushchiy prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i kafedra mikro-  
biologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey. Zaveduyushchiy zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. P.N.  
Kashkin.

(CLOSTRIDIUM SPOROGENES) (PROTEINASE)



KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Significance of some components of the Kitt-Tarozzi medium for the growth of anaerobes. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:70-76 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zav. prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i kafedra mikrobiologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. prof. P.N.Kashkin).

(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Some characteristics of the nitrogen metabolism of saprogenic anaerobes. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:77-88 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta i kafedra mikrobiologii Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershesntvovaniya vrachey (zav. prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki P.N.Kashkin).  
(NITROGEN METABOLISM) (BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.F.; SHVEDOVA, V.N.

Biochemical characteristics of some anaerobes from the genus  
clostridium. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.6:929-935 N-D '63  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

BAKALOV, S.A.; BELOUSOV, V.P.; BRATSEV, L.A.; VODOLAZKIN, V.M.;  
YEROSHENKO, V.N.; ZHUKOV, V.F.; LUBAN, S.A.; MARKIZOV, L.P.;  
MADEZH DIN, A.V.; NOVIKOV, F.Ya.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; POTRASHKOV,  
G.D.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, S.I.; TROFIMOV, S.V.; FEL'DMAN, I.R.;  
FOYGEL', D.O.; KHRUSTALEV, L.N.; CHURUKSAYEV, I.I.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Theory and practice in the study of frozen ground in construction] Teoriia i praktika merzlotovedeniia v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 187 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy. Severnoye otdeleniye.

PAVLOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich; TSVETKOVA, S.G., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.

[Heat transfer between freezing and thawing soils and the  
atmosphere] Teplootmen promerzaiushchikh i protaivaiushchikh  
gruntov s atmosferoi. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 253 p.  
(MIRA 18:4)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V. I.

BARABASHCHUK, O.V.; BAKHMUT, P.G. [Bakhmut, P.H.]; GUBINA, K.M. [Hubina, K.M.]; DEMYANKO, M.D.; KALITA, S.M.; KARACHEMTSEVA, L.S.; KON-  
DRAT'YEVA, V.I.; KORZACHENKO, M.N.; LITVINOVA, N.M. [Litvinova, N.M.]; SOKOLOVA, M.I.; STORONSKAYA, O.Y. [Storons'ka, O.I.];  
TRINKINA, N.V.; TONKIKH, P., otv. za vypusk; MARCHENKOV, S., red.;  
KURITSA, G. [Kuritsa, H.], tekhn.red.

[Economy of Drogobych Province; statistical collection] Narodne  
hospodarstvo Drohobys'ts'koi oblasti; statystychnyi zbirnyk. Drohobych,  
1958. 158 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Drogobych (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-  
cheskoye upravleniye Drogobychskoy oblasti (for all except Tonkikh,  
Marchenkov, Kuritsa).

(Drogobych Province--Statistics)

TERENT'YEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I.,  
red.

[Improving the technology of open pit mining of iron ore  
deposits in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly] Sovershenstvovanie  
tekhnologii otkrytoi razrabotki zhelezorudnykh mestorozh-  
denii KMA. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 166 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po problemam Kurskoy  
magnitnoy anomalii im. L.D.Chevyakova.

KEBADZE, N.I.[deceased]; Prinimal uchastiye BULEISHVILI, D.A., kand.  
geol.-miner. nauk; TAVADZE, F.N., otv. red.; RUBINSHTEYN,  
M.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; PEVZNER, G.Ye., red.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.I., red.; BANKVITSER, A.L., red.; ASTAF'YEVA,  
G.A., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of the Georgian S.S.R.] Prirodnye resursy  
Gruzinskoy SSR. Moskva, Vol.5.[Fuel resources] Toplivnye  
resursy. 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Tiflis. Sovet po izuche-  
niyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.  
(Georgia—Coal geology) (Georgia—Peat)  
(Georgia—Petroleum geology)



KAZAKOV, Ye.I., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA,  
V.I., red.

[Chemistry and technology of tars obtained from the  
thermal processing of solid fuels] Khimiia i tekhn-  
logiia smol termicheskoi pererabotki tverdykh topliv.  
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 286 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.K.

The effect of some vitamins on the biology of the oak silk worm. S. Ya. Denysanovskii, V. A. Rozhdestvenskaya, B. K. Stakhovskaya, V. K. Kondrat'eva, and A. N. Usova. *Uchenye Zapiski Gosudarst. Pedagog. Inst.* 77, No. 7, 81-91 (1953); Referat. *Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1953, No. 10316. — A study of the effect of nicotinic acid, its amide, of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (I), p-aminobenzoic acid (II) and of folic (III) and ascorbic (IV) acids on the oak silk worm was made. I and II stimulate the development of silk worm caterpillars, hasten the exudation and the winding of the silk threads, increase the wt. of the caterpillars, and enhance their resistance to the jaundice infection. B. S. Levine



KONDRAT'YEVA, V. K., Cand of Bio Sci -- (diss) "Raising oak silkworms on pepper willows and ordinary oaks in connection with the attempt to raise them in kolkhozes or Poles'ya, UkSSR." Moscow, 1957, 10 pp, (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute im V. I. Lenin), 140 copies (KL, 30-57, 109)

ADIV 1001 72101 V.K.

USSR / Farm Animals. Silkworm.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220008-5"

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40577.

Author : Kondrat'yeva, V. K.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Rearing of the Oak-Feeding Silkworm on Willow and in Connection with Its Raising in the Kolkhozes of Poles'ye of the Ukrainian SSR.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, 98, 31-46.

Abstract: The chemical composition of oak and of some of its substitutes (hornbeam, beech, hawthorn, alder, willow, hazel) used in the rearing of the oak-feeding silkworm, was studied. Under identical conditions of steaming, the best indexes were provided by the cocoons obtained from the larvae which fed on willow tree. The total length of the silk thread from the willow-

ANDREYEVA, Antonina Georgiyevna; BABUK, G.V., otv. red.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.K., red.

[Horizontal sweep stages] Blok strochnoi razvertki. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 69 p. (Biblioteka "Televizion-  
nyi priem," no.11) (MIRA 17:5)

GAVICH, I.K.; LUCHSHEVA, A.A.; SEMENOVA, S.M.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.N.,  
red.

[Collection of problems on general hydrology] Sbornik zadach po obshchei gidrogeologii. [n.p.] Vysshaya shkola,  
1964. 251 p. (MIRA 18:4)

NYURENBERG, Vladimir Arkad'yevich; PAVLOV, N.N., otv. red.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.; CHURAKOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Technological control in sound broadcasting] Tekhnicheskii  
kontrol' v zvukovom veshchani. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963.  
119 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Wire broadcasting)  
(Sound—Recording and reproduction)

SHENDEROVICH, Abram Movshevich; STRIZHEVSKIY, N.Z., otv. rdd.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.; CHURAKOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Video amplifiers of television receivers] Usiliteli signalov izobrazheniya v televizionnom priemnike. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 79 p. (Biblioteka "Televizionnyi priem," no.9) (MIRA 17:3)

LOMOZOVA, Nadezhda Zinov'yevna; KURBAKOVA, Galina Mikhaylovna;  
TRAVIN, A.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Black and white television receivers in the U.S.A. and the German Federal Republic; survey of network and design calculations] Televizionnye priemniki cherno-belogo izobrazheniia SShA i FRG; obzor skhemnykh i konstruktivnykh reshenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 47 p. (Biblioteka televizionnykh priem, no.14) (MIRA 17:8)



PETROV, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.A., otv. red.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Prevention of accidents on wire broadcasting and communication lines] Bor'ba s travmatizmom na liniakh radiofikatsii i svyazi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Svyaz'," 1964.  
38 p. (MIRA 17:12)

FAYZULAYEV, Boris Nurulayevich; MAMONKIN, I.G., retsenzent;  
SHUTSKOY, K.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Transistorized stages in the transient mode of operation] Poluprovodnikovye kaskady v perekhodnom rezhime.  
Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 182 p. (MIRA 18:5)

SHPIL'MAN, Yevgeniy Markovich; BUKHMAN, David Romanovich;  
TRAVIN, A.A., otv. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

["Belarus'-110" television and radio-phonograph console]  
Teleradiola "Belarus'-110." Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 71 p.  
(Biblioteka "Televizionnyi priem," no.21) (MIRA 18:11)

SHENDEROVICH, Abram Movshovich; FURMAN, S.I., otv. red.;  
KONDRAT'YEVA, V.P., red.

[Audio signal amplifiers of television receivers] Usi-  
liteli signalov zvukovogo soprovozhdeniia v televizion-  
nom priemnike. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 78 p. (Bibliote-  
ka "Televizionnyi priem, no.22) (MIRA 18:10)

BLAZKO, L. P.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V. V.; YARZHEMSKIY, Ya. Ya.

Aksaite, a new hydrous magnesium borate. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va  
91 no.4:447-454 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii,  
Leningrad.

(Minerals) (Magnesium borates)

FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KOMKOV, A.I.

Sapphirine. ~~Rest~~ min.syr. no.1:128-145 '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Sapphirine)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

New data on preobrazhenskite. Rent. min. syr. no.2:88-93  
'62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

X-ray study of sulfoborite. Rent.min.syr. no.3:5-10 163.

Ginorite. Ibid.:11-15

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.



KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

USSR/Chemistry      Synthesis methods

Card : 1/1      Pub. 151 - 33/35

Authors : Reutov, O. A., and Kondratyeva, V. V.

Title : Synthesis of antimony-organic compounds of the  $Ar_2SbX_3$  and  $Ar_3SbX_2$  type from binary diazonium salts of antimony pentachloride

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1259 - 1265, July 1954

Abstract : A new method, for the synthesis of hitherto unknown binary diazonium salts of  $SbCl_5$ , is described. Also described is a method for the synthesis of antimony-organic compounds of the  $Ar_2SbX_3$  and  $Ar_3SbX_2$  type from the binary salts of  $SbCl_5$ . The substances formed during the decomposition of binary diazonium salts of  $SbCl_5$ , by pulverulent iron in acetone, are listed in table. Two USSR and 1 USA reference.

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : February 13, 1954

TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; NARDOV, V.V.;  
PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA,  
V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.;  
BUSSEN, I.V.; VEREMOTSKO, I.A.; ONEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.;  
KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.;  
MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.;  
SOBOL'VA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.;  
SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

O.M. Ansheles; obituary. Vest. LGU 12 no.18:152-154 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Ansheles, Osip Markovich, 1885-1957)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

X-ray study of preobrazhenskites. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.3:330 '59.  
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra kristallografii Leningradskogo universiteta.  
(Inder Hills--Borates)

KUKHARENKO, A.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KOVYAZINA, V.M.

"Cafetite," a new hydrous calcium and iron titanate. Zap.Vses.min.  
ob-va 88 no.4:444-453 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva  
(for Kukhareno).

(Kola Peninsula--Titanates)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

Crystallographic study of inyoites. Vest. LGU 15 no.6:74-87  
'60. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Inyoite crystals)

KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.

Elementary nucleus and space group of strontium borate.

Kristallografiia 9 no.6:916-917 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

1. YE. A. KONDRAT'YEVA
2. USSR (600)
4. Botany - Physiology
7. Importance of leaves and branches of grass and leguminous plants in the formation of the stem conductive system. Nauch. biul. Len. un. no. 28. 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.A.

Structure of the vegetative shoot apex of angiospermae. Vest.Len.  
un. 10 no.1:3-15 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:4)  
(Botany—Anatomy) (Angiospermae)



KONDRATYEVA, Ye. A.

USSR/Agriculture - Plant physiology

Card 1/1      Pub. 22 - 45/51

Authors : Vasilenskaya, V. K., and Kondratyeva, Ye. A.

Title : Formation of buds on roots of ligneous undergrowth plants

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 951-954, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract : Scientific data are presented regarding the formation of buds on the roots of certain ligneous undergrowth plants. Ten references: 1 USA and 9 Russian and USSR (1868-1951). Drawings.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician V. N. Sukachev, February 5, 1955

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Universal P-nets for algebra of logic functions of  $n$  variables.  
Probl. kib. no.14:5-16 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

KONDRAI YEVA, YE B

PHASE I BOOK EVALUATION DOT/4133

Авторы не ссор. Космические фотографии и фотографии  
Углублённый фототрип, том 7: Период фототрип-штурм  
Технические фотографии и фотографии  
Технические фотографии и фотографии

[illegible]

**NOTE:** This collection of articles is addressed to those writing in theoretical and applied photography and cinematography, and to researchers in the chemical and physics of photographic processes.

CONTENTS. The bibliography contains articles from the editorial files of the Journal containing 1) preliminary photographs of histomorphological describing problems in the preparation and processing of blotted silver light-sensitive layers, the use of photographic sensitivity, the permeability of plastic emulsions and optical theory and technology of chemical photophysical processing of blotted-emulsified color photographic materials. Many of the articles contain the results of scientific investigations made by the authors. The collection also includes several reviews of current problems in the theory of the interaction of light with matter, a bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet references on photophysical processes, a bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet references on photographic materials, and a bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet references on photographic processing. Each article.

Yedlitzky, E.T. Effect of Preparation and Processing Conditions on  
Photographic Layers on Deviation from the Law of Interchange 57

**Nezhovskiy, Yu. S.** Effect of Chemical Sensitization on the Sensitivity of Photographic Emulsions at Low Illumination Intensities

Prosta, I.T.,  
Th. A. Kraling, and P.T. Siderbury, Sole of,  
Microphase Xers in the Chemical Sensitization of Photographic Emulsions  
With Cold

BOYKITA, J. H., and H. J. GATHURU. Investigation of Effect of Sodium Chloride on the Photographic Properties of Emulsions Sensitized with Gold.

# Boothby, T.A. Changes in the Dispersion of Small Grain Emulsions in the Chemical Aging Process

Krillner, H. F., Th. G. Gable, and V. L. Tallman. Conclusions  
Processes in the Synthesis of Photographic Emulsions

Ballman, V. J., and T. B. Fox: Cellulose Concentration in the Paper Age.

# Level, S.M. Modern Concepts of Cellulin Structure

In Photocopy: Colais

### Solutions and Photographic Emulsions

# Structural Mechanical Properties of Photographic Layers for Nuclear Reactors

# 241 HUMAN Y. H. Methods of Teaching Photographic Emulsions

[illegible]

# Elementary Composition of Nuclear Photographic Emulsions

118

ZELIKMAN, V.L.; SHERMAN, F.S.; DMITRIYEVA, V.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.B.

Use of the diffusometric method for determining the sharpness of the photographic image in the manufacturing technology of thin-layer motion-picture films. Usp.nauch.fot. 10:221-229 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

BC

Photochemical oxidation of hydrogen iodide.  
V. KONDRATYEV, E. KONDRATYeva, and A. LAUREN  
(J. Phys. Chem. U.S.S.R., 1964, 6, 1411-1423).—A  
linear relationship was established between the  
fraction of the HI oxidized and the ratio  $HI:O_2$ .  
The reaction mechanism is discussed. Ch. Ann. (s)

ASAC.31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>BC</p> <p><b>Induced pre-dissociation and energy exchange in nitric oxide.</b> H. KONDRAVAYA and V. KONDRAVAY (Acta Physicochim. U.S.S.R., 1955, 3, 1-10).—</p> <p>The ratio of intensities of the <math>\beta</math>- and <math>\gamma</math>-bands in the emission spectrum of NO alone and when mixed with A has been determined. In the spectrum of pure NO the <math>\gamma</math>-bands are much more intense than the <math>\beta</math>-bands, but in that of the mixture they are of approx. equal intensity. The phenomena can be explained on the hypothesis of induced pre-dissociation in the <math>\pi</math> state. The probability of the transfer of a quantum of vibrational energy of an excited NO mol. into kinetic energy on collision with an A atom is calc. to be approx. 1. A. J. M.</p> <p>A-1</p>									
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
<p>FROM SYMBOLIC</p>									
<p>FROM SYMBOLIC</p>									

<div style="float: left; width: 150px; text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">BC</div> <div style="float: right; width: 150px; text-align: left; font-weight: bold;">a-1</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>117 AND 1180 CODES</span> <span>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</span> </div>									
<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"> <b>Flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. I.</b>  <b>Influence of pressure on the intensity of visible</b>  <b>radiation from the flame. H. KONTSEVA and</b>  <b>V. KONTSEVA (Acta Physicochim. URSS, 1960,</b>  <b>4, 685-688). Character of the intensity of blue light</b>  <b>emitted to plasma, 6000 watts, flame per sec. in the</b>  <b>combustion of CO in O<sub>2</sub> has been examined between</b>  <b>11 mm and 150 mm. It changes max. about 60 mm.</b>  <b>and then decreases as the pressure in a manner</b>  <b>corresponding with the quenching of excited mole.</b>  <b>with an efficiency of the order of 1. It is deduced</b>  <b>that the primary ionization corresponds with a</b>  <b>change from a homogeneous reaction at low pressures</b>  <b>to a homogeneous reaction in which CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> mole. are</b>  <b>produced. O. D. S.</b> </p>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>AVN-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</span> <span>8-27-60</span> </div>									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>FROM SYNDICATE</span> <span>RELATIONS</span> </div>					<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>FROM DOMESTIC</span> <span>RELATIONS</span> </div>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>GROUPS</span> <span>RELATIONS</span> </div>					<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>RELATIONS</span> <span>RELATIONS</span> </div>				
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1st and 2nd Orders										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3rd and 4th Orders									
<div>ca</div>										<div>Investigation of the CO-O<sub>2</sub> flame. I. Influence of the pressure of the CO-O<sub>2</sub> mixture on the intensity of the visible flame. (H. Kondrat'ev and V. Kondrat'ev. J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.): 6: 124-9 (1938).--The light yield rises rapidly as the pressure increases, shows a max. at about 3.7 mm. and then falls along a hyperbolic curve. about 1 in 10 CO<sub>2</sub> mols. is in the excited state. F. H. Rathmann</div>										<div>4</div>									
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101 AND 102 SHEETS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX		103 AND 104 SHEETS	
<p><i>BC</i></p> <p><b>Flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. II. Influence of the composition of the mixture on the intensity of the visible radiation from the flame.</b> H. KONDRATYUK and V. KONDRATYUK (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1937, 9, 625-636; cf. A., 1938, 1468).—At <math>p_{\text{CO}} = 40</math> mm., a decrease in light yield is found with <math>p_{\text{O}_2} &gt; 20</math> mm., whilst with <math>p_{\text{O}_2} = 20</math> mm. the decrease is obtained with <math>p_{\text{CO}} &gt; 40</math> mm. This is attributed to quenching of chemiluminescence, the quenching constants being 0.034 and 0.163 mm.<sup>-1</sup> for CO and O<sub>2</sub> respectively. The greater val. for O<sub>2</sub> is attributed to the possible process <math>\text{CO}_2^* + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{O}</math>, leading to branching of reaction chains. With <math>p_{\text{CO}} + p_{\text{O}_2} = 57</math> mm., an increase in light yield is obtained with increasing [CO], ascribable in part to quenching of chemiluminescence. In all cases deviations from the theoretical quenching curves indicate a change in reaction mechanism. Addition of N<sub>2</sub> at <math>p_{\text{CO}} = 40</math> mm., <math>p_{\text{O}_2} = 20</math> mm. causes an increase in total combustion, attaining a max. at <math>p_{\text{N}_2} = 160</math> mm. The change in light yield indicates that the mechanism is changed and involves oxides of N.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. W. S.</p>		<p><i>a-1</i></p>			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>22000 1111111111</p>		<p>1111111 111 111 111 111</p>		<p>1111111 111 111 111 111</p>	
<p>1111111 111 111 111 111</p>		<p>1111111 111 111 111 111</p>		<p>1111111 111 111 111 111</p>	

137 AND 138 CUBES										139 AND 140 CUBES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">Bc</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em;">a-1</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 250px; left: 300px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 60%; font-size: 0.8em;"> <p><b>Flame of CO and C. III. Absolute intensity of chemiluminescent radiation from the flame.</b> H. Konovalova, and V. Konovalov (Zets. Khimichesk. fiz. i tekh. g. 1961, No. 1, p. 100, 101, 102).</p> <p>The authors report on the absolute intensity of the flame of CO and C. The authors have determined the rate of the reaction of the flame of CO and C, taking into account the dependence of the chemiluminescence. It is shown that the yield of CO<sup>*</sup> mol. is formed for about every 120 mol. of CO, at 100 mm. and 740°. This yield of CO<sup>*</sup> mol. is &gt; the equilibrium val. for the temp. of the flame, so that these mol. have a chemical origin.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. A.</p> </div>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM SYMBOL										FROM NUMBER									
SYMBOL #1										SYMBOL #2									

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

A-1

B-1

Carbon monoxide-oxygen flame. II. Influence of composition on the intensity of the visible luminosity of the flame. III. Absolute intensity of electronic emission of the flame. E. KONDRATENKO and V. KONDRATENKO (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 736-743, 747-751; cf. A., 1936, 1449).—II. With  $p_{CO} = 40$  mm., the change in  $p_{O_2}$  from 20 to 360 mm. causes a decrease in luminosity which can be explained by a quenching of chemiluminescence with a quenching const.  $K_{CO} = 0.162 \text{ mm.}^{-1}$ . With  $p_{O_2} = 20$  mm., the change in  $p_{CO}$  from 40 to 180 mm. causes a quenching with the const.  $K_{CO} = 0.034 \text{ mm.}^{-1}$ .  $N_2$  (0-440 mm.) causes a change in luminosity, indicating its influence on the mechanism of the reaction  $CO + O_2$  (formation of N oxides).

III. One excited  $CO_2$  mol. is formed per 125 mols. of  $CO_2$  in the CO flame at  $p = 100$  mm. and  $740^\circ$ . The concn. of  $CO_2$  in the flame is in the thermodynamical equilibrium val.

E. R.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

cc

3

Investigations of the flame of CO and O<sub>2</sub>. IV. The influence of moisture on the intensity of the visible radiation of the flame. R. Kondratyeva and V. Kondrat'ev. *Acta Physicochim.* 17, 8, 181 (1961) (English); *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 331-7 (1938); cf. C. A. 32, 4541. —The intensity of the visible radiation from the flame of 2CO + O<sub>2</sub> was detd. as a function of the H<sub>2</sub>O content of the reaction mixt.; it decreases rapidly with increase in the partial pressure of the H<sub>2</sub>O. It is suggested that H<sub>2</sub>O not only initiates the reaction chain but also (as OH and H) participates in it, thereby producing a continuous change in the oxidation mechanism. The chain length is estd. to be 7300 and the activation energy of the reaction CO + H<sub>2</sub>O → CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub> is given as 23,000 cal. F. H. Dunkelberger

ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLE INDEX	
<p>Investigation of the flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. VI. Photochemical oxidation of carbon monoxide near the region of self-ignition. V. R. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev. <i>Acta Physicochim.</i> U. R. S. S. 110, 805-12(1930)(in English); cf. C. A. 33, 4523. At 224-400° and 90 mm. pressure, by a streaming method, the rate of the reaction <math>\text{CO} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2.5\text{O}_2</math> (excess) in a quartz vessel illuminated by an Al spark is practically const. but rises rapidly between 442 and 490° (self-ignition zone 90 mm. at 490°, 70 at 442, 40 at 420, none at 410°). From the values of <math>\gamma = \% \text{CO}_2</math> formed in the table, and assuming that the increased reaction rate is due to a chain reaction, the length of the chains is 2 at 400, 3 at 420, 5 at 430, 10 at 442 and 700 at 490°. At 490° the dark reaction is approx. 6.5 times the photochem. reaction. The partial pressures of the active centers are, resp., 0.015 and 0.0025 mm./sec. Practically no ozone was found under the expl. conditions used. F. H. R.</p>			
<p>ASN-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>12QW 571831A</p>		<p>12QW 50M1A</p>	
<p>12QW 571831A</p>		<p>12QW 50M1A</p>	

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
<p><i>BC</i> <span style="float: right;"><i>A-1</i></span></p> <p>Carbon monoxide-oxygen flame. V. Influence of temperature on the yield of visible light of a flame of <math>2CO + O_2</math>. E. KONDRATEVA and V. KONDRATEV (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 198-173; cf. A., 1938, I, 577).—The temp. of the flame or the rate of burning between 700° and 1000°. The yield of light increases with the % p of CO escaping the combustion. When p is high (e.g., 90%) the yield is independent of temp.; it diminishes with rising temp. at p &lt; 50%. This decrease cannot be attributed to a quenching effect of <math>CO_2</math>, as <math>CO_2</math> is less effective than <math>O_2</math>. J. J. B.</p> <p><i>Lab Elemental Processes</i> <i>Leningrad Inst. Chem Physics</i></p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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100 AND 200 CHARACTERS

PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX

100 AND 200 CHARACTERS

100 AND 200 CHARACTERS

Investigations of the flame of carbon monoxide and oxygen. VII. The hydroxyl radical in flames of moist carbon monoxide. *R. K. Konstantinov and V. Kondrat'ev, Akad. Phys. Sci. R. S. S. 12, 18 (1940) (in English), Cl. C. A. 33, 8011.* - From absorption-spectrum measurements, K. and K. find that the partial pressure of OH in moist 1:1 and 1:3 CO-O<sub>2</sub> flames at 10-50 mm. at 810° is 0.001-0.005 mm. Since this is approx. 100 times the equilibrium with respect to H<sub>2</sub>O, the OH must be of chain origin and since its rate of formation in the reaction zone is of the same order of magnitude as the rate of combustion, the authors conclude that it must play an important part in the oxidation mechanism, probably as follows: OH + CO = CO<sub>2</sub> + H. *Cl. C. A. 34, 324.* F. H. R.

3

100 AND 200 CHARACTERS

PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX

100 AND 200 CHARACTERS

RC

A-1

Carbon tetrachloride-oxygen flame. VII. The OH radical in the flame of carbon tetrachloride. H. Koshizuka and V. Kondratyev (*J. Phys. Chem. Rev.*, 1969, 39, 1-5). A mixture of CO 15-8, O<sub>2</sub> 15-8, and H<sub>2</sub>O 0.5 mm. Hg was passed through a quartz tube at 600°. The selective absorption of the radiation 2824 Å. showed that the pressure of OH was 0.004 mm. This concentration is 100 times the equilibrium [OH] at the temp. of the flame (510°). OH is produced in a chemical reaction and consumed by oxidation of CO.

J. J. B.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
C A																										3																									
<p><b>Sulfur monoxide.</b> B. Kondrat'ev and V. Kondrat'ev. <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 16: 1528-34 (1940). The vapour (SO) of the gas giving rise to the characteristic absorption spectrum between 3400 and 2500 Å. is proved by analysis; d. agrees with S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. From the emission spectrum of the real SO its absorption spectrum can be approx. calcul.; it is different from that observed. The coeff. of absorption of SO<sub>2</sub> is independent of temp. between -30° and 20°, showing that no measurable dissociation to SO takes place. The spectrum of SO<sub>2</sub> appears under conditions which make formation of SO energetically impossible. This spectrum cannot be due to S<sub>2</sub> mod., since it is too complicated for a diat. mol.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B. C. P. A.</p>																																																			
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<p>THIRD ORDER ONLY ONE</p>																																																			

2. 1160

117 - 2. 1160

Thermal decomposition and oxidation of sulphur monoxide. H. Kondratyeva and V. Kondratyev (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1941, 15, 721-728).~ The decomp. of  $S_2O_2$  at 64-144° is a chain reaction, one or more stages of which take place at the walls of the vessel. The velocity rises exponentially with rising temp., and is independent of  $[S_2O_2]$ . The activation energy is 3.0 kg. cal. In presence of  $O_2$  the process is represented thus:  $2S_2O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_2 + S_2$ ;  $S_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2SO$ ;  $SO + S_2O_2 \rightarrow SO_2 + S_2$ ;  $SO + SO_2 \rightarrow 2SO_2$ . R. I.

*Br. Ab.*

*147-8-1520-6000*

Explosive oxidation of carbon monoxide. H. Kondratyev and V. Kondratyev (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1941, 23, 128).— Measurements, at 3–10 mm. pressure, of the oxidation velocity determined by the rate of disappearance of the absorption spectrum as a function of  $O_2$  pressure in the temp. range 86–146° show that the reaction velocity rises rapidly with  $O_2$  pressure and becomes immeasurable at the crit. pressure. The measured crit. pressures  $p_c$  satisfy the equation  $p_c = 0.471 \times 10^{-3}$  mm. Hg. If  $O_2$  is forced in at  $p > p_c$ , there is a slight blue flash lasting a few sec. Near  $p_c$  an induction period lasting ~3 min. at the lowest temp. was observed. Results show that the oxidation is a chain reaction and that the

chains have few branches;  $p_c$  corresponds to the lower ignition limit. N. M. B.

AI-8, Reactions

Br. Abs.

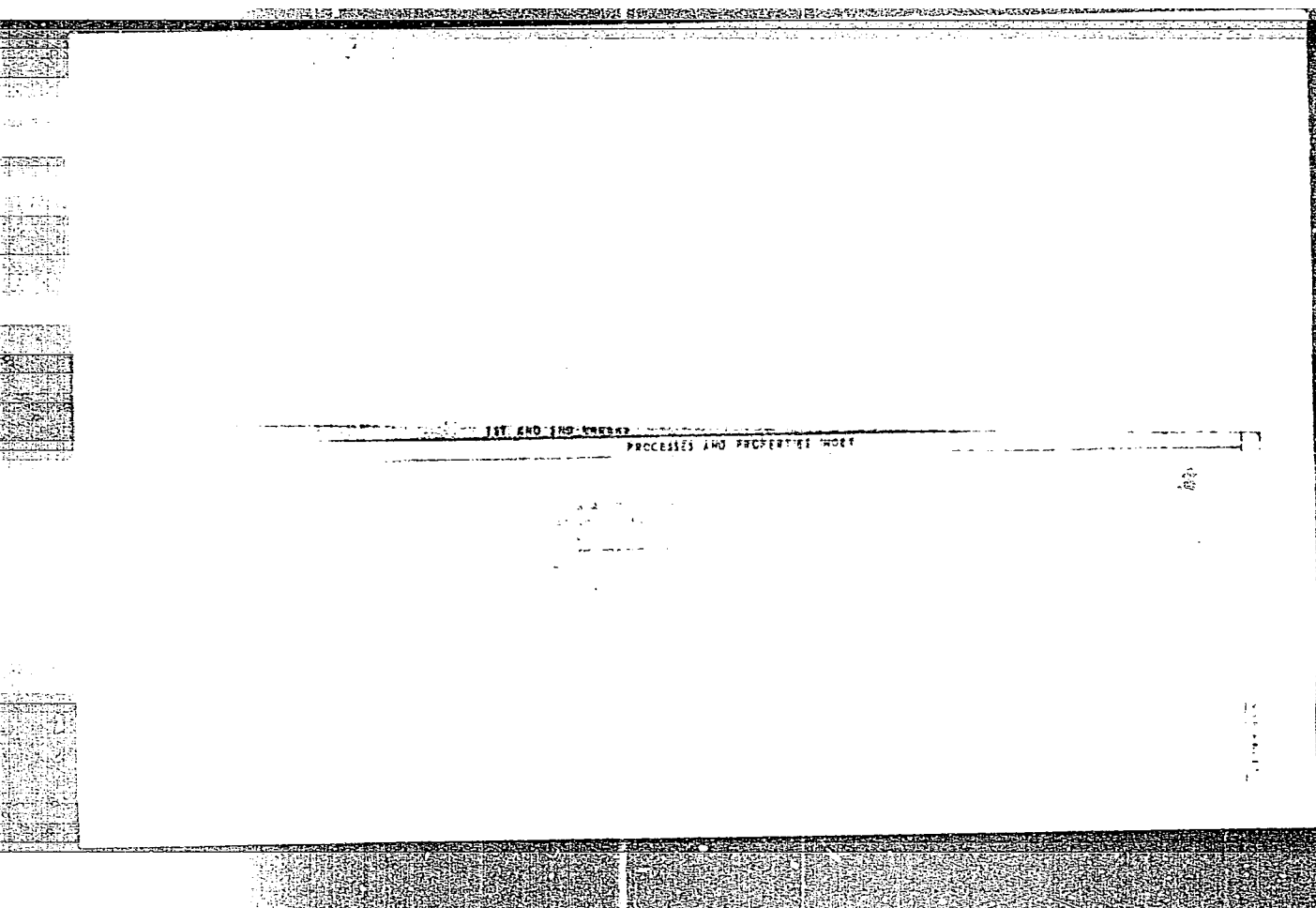
Mechanism of oxidation of sulphur monoxide. E. Kondratieva and V. Kondratiev (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1944, 18, 102-109).-- Oxidation of  $S_2O_2$  by an excess of  $O_2$  gives S (~60% at all temp.),  $SO_2$  (25-10% at 55-110°), and  $SO_3$  (15-30% at 55-110°). The min. pressure of ignition is 54 mm. at 32° and 2 mm. at 150°. At lower temp. an induction period is observed. Often a glow is seen. A mechanism of reaction is postulated;  $SO_2$  is supposed to retard the oxidation.

J. J. 3.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>Heat decomposition of hydrogen peroxide vapor. B. Kondrat'ev and V. N. Kondrat'ev. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 19: 178-84 (1945).—Moist air contg. 0.01-0.4 mm. Hg of <math>H_2O_2</math> is passed through a glass tube. At room temp. there is no decompos. If the last liquid used to rinse the tube has been water or <math>HNO_3</math>; if <math>Cu(NO_3)_2</math> or <math>KCl</math> was used, a decompos. takes place. At <math>150^\circ</math> <math>H_2O_2</math> is decompd. also in clean tubes. At a const. rate of air current the surviving amt. of <math>H_2O_2</math> is nearly independent of its original vapor pressure. That is considered to show that the reaction is bimol. The energy of activation calcd. from the temp. coeff. between <math>22^\circ</math> and <math>175^\circ</math> is 7.5-0.5 kg.-cal. per mole.</p> <p>J. J. Hickerman</p>																										<p>2</p>																									
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1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>CA</p> <p>Detection and measurement of the concentration of hydrogen atoms in a hydrogen flame. B. Komratova and V. Komratov (Acad. Sci. of U.S.S.R., Moscow). <i>Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, 1974, 1-12(1974).—The concn. of H atoms in a H<sub>2</sub> flame can be measured by a thermocouple method based on the temp. increase, <math>\Delta T</math>, of a thermocouple coated with ZnO.Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> which catalyzes the recombination of atomic H. The relation, <math>\Delta T = 1000 (p_H/p)^{1/2}</math>, gives results agreeing in order of magnitude with those calcd. from the reaction mechanism for the corresponding temp. and pressure, <math>p</math>, where <math>p_H</math> is the partial pressure of atomic H.</p> <p>P. J. Riving</p>																										2																									
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SIXTH DOWNS																										SEVENTH DOWNS																									

COMMON ELEMENTS		OPEN MATERIALS INDEX		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		TEST AND INS. (CONT.)		TEST AND INS. (CONT.)	
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1ST AND 2ND SERIES										3RD AND 4TH SERIES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY MODE																			
<p><i>2</i></p> <p>Detection and concentration measurements of hydrogen atoms in hydrogen flames. V. N. Kondrat'ev and E. I. Kondrat'ev. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 51, 607-6 (1946).—A thermocouple test method using a thermocouple covered with <math>ZnO \cdot Cr_2O_3</math> as catalyst was used for measuring the concn. of H atoms. With a precision of 1% in temp. measurements, the sensitivity in detg. H-atom concn. is 0.05%.</p> <p>J. A. Ackerman</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
FROM SYNOPTIC										FROM FULL-TEXT									
SEARCHED										SERIALIZED									
INDEXED										FILED									

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		COMMON VARIABLE INDEX	
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	
<p>CH</p> <p>Active centers in the acetylene flame. J. E. Kondrat'eva and V. Kondrat'ev (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 21, 761-8 (1947) (in Russian); cf. <i>C.A.</i> 41, 1732i. — A thermocouple coated with ZnO, and Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and introduced into an C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub> flame showed a temp. higher by <math>\Delta T</math> than that of an uncoated thermocouple. When the ratio O<sub>2</sub>:C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> was less than 2.5, the introduction of a coated couple extinguished the flame and <math>\Delta T</math> was zero. This proves that <math>\Delta T</math> was caused by recombination of active centers at, and not by the catalytic effect of, the coating. <math>\Delta T</math> was greater the higher the temp. (600-720°) and the pressure (6-10 mm. Hg) and had a max. at the ratio O<sub>2</sub>:C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> of about 3 or 4. The max. <math>\Delta T</math> observed was about 45°. If H atoms were the active centers, their pressure was about 0.01 mm. Hg. The main reaction products were CO and H<sub>2</sub>O. J. J. Hickman</p>		<p>2</p>			
<p>ASH-SL-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>1000-1100 1100-1200 1200-1300 1300-1400 1400-1500 1500-1600 1600-1700 1700-1800 1800-1900 1900-2000 2000-2100 2100-2200 2200-2300 2300-2400 2400-2500 2500-2600 2600-2700 2700-2800 2800-2900 2900-3000 3000-3100 3100-3200 3200-3300 3300-3400 3400-3500 3500-3600 3600-3700 3700-3800 3800-3900 3900-4000 4000-4100 4100-4200 4200-4300 4300-4400 4400-4500 4500-4600 4600-4700 4700-4800 4800-4900 4900-5000 5000-5100 5100-5200 5200-5300 5300-5400 5400-5500 5500-5600 5600-5700 5700-5800 5800-5900 5900-6000 6000-6100 6100-6200 6200-6300 6300-6400 6400-6500 6500-6600 6600-6700 6700-6800 6800-6900 6900-7000 7000-7100 7100-7200 7200-7300 7300-7400 7400-7500 7500-7600 7600-7700 7700-7800 7800-7900 7900-8000 8000-8100 8100-8200 8200-8300 8300-8400 8400-8500 8500-8600 8600-8700 8700-8800 8800-8900 8900-9000 9000-9100 9100-9200 9200-9300 9300-9400 9400-9500 9500-9600 9600-9700 9700-9800 9800-9900 9900-10000 10000-10100 10100-10200 10200-10300 10300-10400 10400-10500 10500-10600 10600-10700 10700-10800 10800-10900 10900-11000 11000-11100 11100-11200 11200-11300 11300-11400 11400-11500 11500-11600 11600-11700 11700-11800 11800-11900 11900-12000 12000-12100 12100-12200 12200-12300 12300-12400 12400-12500 12500-12600 12600-12700 12700-12800 12800-12900 12900-13000 13000-13100 13100-13200 13200-13300 13300-13400 13400-13500 13500-13600 13600-13700 13700-13800 13800-13900 13900-14000 14000-14100 14100-14200 14200-14300 14300-14400 14400-14500 14500-14600 14600-14700 14700-14800 14800-14900 14900-15000 15000-15100 15100-15200 15200-15300 15300-15400 15400-15500 15500-15600 15600-15700 15700-15800 15800-15900 15900-16000 16000-16100 16100-16200 16200-16300 16300-16400 16400-16500 16500-16600 16600-16700 16700-16800 16800-16900 16900-17000 17000-17100 17100-17200 17200-17300 17300-17400 17400-17500 17500-17600 17600-17700 17700-17800 17800-17900 17900-18000 18000-18100 18100-18200 18200-18300 18300-18400 18400-18500 18500-18600 18600-18700 18700-18800 18800-18900 18900-19000 19000-19100 19100-19200 19200-19300 19300-19400 19400-19500 19500-19600 19600-19700 19700-19800 19800-19900 19900-20000 20000-20100 20100-20200 20200-20300 20300-20400 20400-20500 20500-20600 20600-20700 20700-20800 20800-20900 20900-21000 21000-21100 21100-21200 21200-21300 21300-21400 21400-21500 21500-21600 21600-21700 21700-21800 21800-21900 21900-22000 22000-22100 22100-22200 22200-22300 22300-22400 22400-22500 22500-22600 22600-22700 22700-22800 22800-22900 22900-23000 23000-23100 23100-23200 23200-23300 23300-23400 23400-23500 23500-23600 23600-23700 23700-23800 23800-23900 23900-24000 24000-24100 24100-24200 24200-24300 24300-24400 24400-24500 24500-24600 24600-24700 24700-24800 24800-24900 24900-25000 25000-25100 25100-25200 25200-25300 25300-25400 25400-25500 25500-25600 25600-25700 25700-25800 25800-25900 25900-26000 26000-26100 26100-26200 26200-26300 26300-26400 26400-26500 26500-26600 26600-26700 26700-26800 26800-26900 26900-27000 27000-27100 27100-27200 27200-27300 27300-27400 27400-27500 27500-27600 27600-27700 27700-27800 27800-27900 27900-28000 28000-28100 28100-28200 28200-28300 28300-28400 28400-28500 28500-28600 28600-28700 28700-28800 28800-28900 28900-29000 29000-29100 29100-29200 29200-29300 29300-29400 29400-29500 29500-29600 29600-29700 29700-29800 29800-29900 29900-30000 30000-30100 30100-30200 30200-30300 30300-30400 30400-30500 30500-30600 30600-30700 30700-30800 30800-30900 30900-31000 31000-31100 31100-31200 31200-31300 31300-31400 31400-31500 31500-31600 31600-31700 31700-31800 31800-31900 31900-32000 32000-32100 32100-32200 32200-32300 32300-32400 32400-32500 32500-32600 32600-32700 32700-32800 32800-32900 32900-33000 33000-33100 33100-33200 33200-33300 33300-33400 33400-33500 33500-33600 33600-33700 33700-33800 33800-33900 33900-34000 34000-34100 34100-34200 34200-34300 34300-34400 34400-34500 34500-34600 34600-34700 34700-34800 34800-34900 34900-35000 35000-35100 35100-35200 35200-35300 35300-35400 35400-35500 35500-35600 35600-35700 35700-35800 35800-35900 35900-36000 36000-36100 36100-36200 36200-36300 36300-36400 36400-36500 36500-36600 36600-36700 36700-36800 36800-36900 36900-37000 37000-37100 37100-37200 37200-37300 37300-37400 37400-37500 37500-37600 37600-37700 37700-37800 37800-37900 37900-38000 38000-38100 38100-38200 38200-38300 38300-38400 38400-38500 38500-38600 38600-38700 38700-38800 38800-38900 38900-39000 39000-39100 39100-39200 39200-39300 39300-39400 39400-39500 39500-39600 39600-39700 39700-39800 39800-39900 39900-40000 40000-40100 40100-40200 40200-40300 40300-40400 40400-40500 40500-40600 40600-40700 40700-40800 40800-40900 40900-41000 41000-41100 41100-41200 41200-41300 41300-41400 41400-41500 41500-41600 41600-41700 41700-41800 41800-41900 41900-42000 42000-42100 42100-42200 42200-42300 42300-42400 42400-42500 42500-42600 42600-42700 42700-42800 42800-42900 42900-43000 43000-43100 43100-43200 43200-43300 43300-43400 43400-43500 43500-43600 43600-43700 43700-43800 43800-43900 43900-44000 44000-44100 44100-44200 44200-44300 44300-44400 44400-44500 44500-44600 44600-44700 44700-44800 44800-44900 44900-45000 45000-45100 45100-45200 45200-45300 45300-45400 45400-45500 45500-45600 45600-45700 45700-45800 45800-45900 45900-46000 46000-46100 46100-46200 46200-46300 46300-46400 46400-46500 46500-46600 46600-46700 46700-46800 46800-46900 46900-47000 47000-47100 47100-47200 47200-47300 47300-47400 47400-47500 47500-47600 47600-47700 47700-47800 47800-47900 47900-48000 48000-48100 48100-48200 48200-48300 48300-48400 48400-48500 48500-48600 48600-48700 48700-48800 48800-48900 48900-49000 49000-49100 49100-49200 49200-49300 49300-49400 49400-49500 49500-49600 49600-49700 49700-49800 49800-49900 49900-50000 50000-50100 50100-50200 50200-50300 50300-50400 50400-50500 50500-50600 50600-50700 50700-50800 50800-50900 50900-51000 51000-51100 51100-51200 51200-51300 51300-51400 51400-51500 51500-51600 51600-51700 51700-51800 51800-51900 51900-52000 52000-52100 52100-52200 52200-52300 52300-52400 52400-52500 52500-52600 52600-52700 52700-52800 52800-52900 52900-53000 53000-53100 53100-53200 53200-53300 53300-53400 53400-53500 53500-53600 53600-53700 53700-53800 53800-53900 53900-54000 54000-54100 54100-54200 54200-54300 54300-54400 54400-54500 54500-54600 54600-54700 54700-54800 54800-54900 54900-55000 55000-55100 55100-55200 55200-55300 55300-55400 55400-55500 55500-55600 55600-55700 55700-55800 55800-55900 55900-56000 56000-56100 56100-56200 56200-56300 56300-56400 56400-56500 56500-56600 56600-56700 56700-56800 56800-56900 56900-57000 57000-57100 57100-57200 57200-57300 57300-57400 57400-57500 57500-57600 57600-57700 57700-57800 57800-57900 57900-58000 58000-58100 58100-58200 58200-58300 58300-58400 58400-58500 58500-58600 58600-58700 58700-58800 58800-58900 58900-59000 59000-59100 59100-59200 59200-59300 59300-59400 59400-59500 59500-59600 59600-59700 59700-59800 59800-59900 59900-60000 60000-60100 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68400-68500 68500-68600 68600-68700 68700-68800 68800-68900 68900-69000 69000-69100 69100-69200 69200-69300 69300-69400 69400-69500 69500-69600 69600-69700 69700-69800 69800-69900 69900-70000 70000-70100 70100-70200 70200-70300 70300-70400 70400-70500 70500-70600 70600-70700 70700-70800 70800-70900 70900-71000 71000-71100 71100-71200 71200-71300 71300-71400 71400-71500 71500-71600 71600-71700 71700-71800 71800-71900 71900-72000 72000-72100 72100-72200 72200-72300 72300-72400 72400-72500 72500-72600 72600-72700 72700-72800 72800-72900 72900-73000 73000-73100 73100-73200 73200-73300 73300-73400 73400-73500 73500-73600 73600-73700 73700-73800 73800-73900 73900-74000 74000-74100 74100-74200 74200-74300 74300-74400 74400-74500 74500-74600 74600-74700 74700-74800 74800-74900 74900-75000 75000-75100 75100-75200 75200-75300 75300-75400 75400-75500 75500-75600 75600-75700 75700-75800 75800-75900 75900-76000 76000-76100 76100-76200 76200-76300 76300-76400 76400-76500 76500-76600 76600-76700 76700-76800 76800-76900 76900-77000 77000-77100 77100-77200 77200-77300 77300-77400 77400-77500 77500-77600 77600-77700 77700-77800 77800-77900 77900-78000 78000-78100 78100-78200 78200-78300 78300-78400 78400-78500 78500-78600 78600-78700 78700-78800 78800-78900 78900-79000 79000-79100 79100-79200 79200-79300 79300-79400 79400-79500 79500-79600 79600-79700 79700-79800 79800-79900 79900-80000 80000-80100 80100-80200 80200-80300 80300-80400 80400-80500 80500-80600 80600-80700 80700-80800 80800-80900 80900-81000 81000-81100 81100-81200 81200-81300 81300-81400 81400-81500 81500-81600 81600-81700 81700-81800 81800-81900 81900-82000 82000-82100 82100-82200 82200-82300 82300-82400 82400-82500 82500-82600 82600-82700 82700-82800 82800-82900 82900-83000 83000-83100 83100-83200 83200-83300 83300-83400 83400-83500 83500-83600 83600-83700 83700-83800 83800-83900 83900-84000 84000-84100 84100-84200 84200-84300 84300-84400 84400-84500 84500-84600 84600-84700 84700-84800 84800-84900 84900-85000 85000-85100 85100-85200 85200-85300 85300-85400 85400-85500 85500-85600 85600-85700 85700-85800 85800-85900 85900-86000 86000-86100 86100-86200 86200-86300 86300-86400 86400-86500 86500-86600 86600-86700 86700-86800 86800-86900 86900-87000 87000-87100 87100-87200 87200-87300 87300-87400 87400-87500 87500-87600 87600-87700 87700-87800 87800-87900 87900-88000 88000-88100 88100-88200 88200-88300 88300-88400 88400-88500 88500-88600 88600-88700 88700-88800 88800-88900 88900-89000 89000-89100 89100-89200 89200-89300 89300-89400 89400-89500 89500-89600 89600-89700 89700-89800 89800-89900 89900-90000 90000-90100 90100-90200 90200-90300 90300-90400 90400-90500 90500-90600 90600-90700 90700-90800 90800-90900 90900-91000 91000-91100 91100-91200 91200-91300 91300-91400 91400-91500 91500-91600 91600-91700 91700-91800 91800-91900 91900-92000 92000-92100 92100-92200 92200-92300 92300-92400 92400-92500 92500-92600 92600-92700 92700-92800 92800-92900 92900-93000 93000-93100 93100-93200 93200-93300 93300-93400 93400-93500 93500-93600 93600-93700 93700-93800 93800-93900 93900-94000 94000-94100 94100-94200 94200-94300 94300-94400 94400-94500 94</p>			

117 AND 120 CARRIES										140 AND 170 CARRIES									
PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES MOBI																			
2																			
<p>Active centers in the combustion of carbon monoxide.  H. Kondrat'ev and V. Kondrat'ev. <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i>  (U.S.S.R.) 31, 709-70(1947)(in Russian); cf. preceding  abstr.—The coated thermocouple is hotter than an un-  coated couple in burning moist <math>\text{CO} + \text{O}_2</math> mixts. When  the pressure is so small that no ignition takes place, <math>\Delta T =</math>  0. <math>\Delta T</math> is proportional to the rate of combustion when  the temp. was varied between 610 and 717°, the pressure  between 12 and 23 mm. Hg, and the rate of gas flow be-  tween 0.55 and 3.55 cc./sec. The highest <math>\Delta T</math> was 60°.  If recombination of H atoms gives rise to <math>\Delta T</math>, their partial  pressure was about 0.1 mm. Hg. J. J. Bikerman</p>																			
ASD-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
REGION SYMBOLS										REGION NOMIN									
SUBGROUP										RELATIONS									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20									

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE.

USSR/Chemistry- Flames , Cool  
Chemistry- Combustion

May 1948

"The Mechanism of Cool Flame Combustion," V. Konshat'yev, L. Karmilova, Ye. Kondrat'yeva,  
Inst Chem Phys, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 4 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXII, No 5

Reports experiments on cool flame combustion, using hydrocarbons (except methane), aldehydes (except formaldehyde) and ethers. Results are tabulated and show graphically. Concludes that hydrogen atoms even if present in cool flames, do not play important part they do in hot flames. Submitted 7 Aug 1947.

Trans. - W-15365, 21 Nov 50

Pa 68T27

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220008-5"

Subject : USSR/Power AID P - 4049  
Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 7/33  
Authors : Ioffe, E. F. and E. I. Kondrat'yeva, Engs.  
Title : On planning the operation of power plants.  
Periodical : Elek. sta., 12, 24-25, 1955  
Abstract : A short discussion on planning efficient operation of thermal power plants in fuel consumption and output.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

SOLINIK, V.A.; OLEN'YEVA, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA,  
L.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technical chemical and microbiological control in the fish canning  
industry] Tekhno-khimicheskii i mikrobiologicheskii kontrol' rybo-  
konservnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 219 p.  
(Fishery products--Preservation) (MLRA 10:1)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye. M.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye. M.: "Local barleys of the Dagestan ASSR as starting material for selection". Leningrad, 1955. All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin; All-Union Inst of Plant Growing. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct. 55

KUSHNAREV, V.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Practical seamanship aboard vessels of the fishing industry]  
Morskaya praktika na sudakh rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat. Pt. 2. 1954. 298 p. tables.. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Fishing boats) (Navigation)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DESYATOVA, M.K., agronom

Effect of molybdenum on alfalfa yields. Uch. zap. Mord. gos.  
un. no.13:110-113 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra agronomii i pochvovedeniya Mordovskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(Mordovia—Alfalfa—Fertilizers and manures)  
(Plants, Effect on molybdenum on)





• 100 2017

[illegible]

Надано-почвену факультету биологии и химии Московского  
университета имени М. В. Ломоносова Библиотека имени П. П. Ершова  
Москва

AF5001350

ATTN:

ENCL: 00

DATE: 15

OF

OTHER: 011

C 116 KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye M.

Atmospheric nitrogen fixation by *Asotobacter* under varying aeration. I. Rabotnova, E. Kondrat'eva, I. Nette, and S. Arones (State Univ., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 18, 500-18(1940).—When air is bubbled through *Asotobacter agilis* cultures the rH is 22-23; with N<sub>2</sub>:air 3:1, rH is 20-21; with O<sub>2</sub>:air 3:1, rH is 25-27. The optimum rH for proliferation is 21-24; for N fixation, 22-24. Calcd. per cell or per g. of sugar, N fixation is higher at rH 23-24 than at 20-21 or 25-24. In new cultures N fixation is slow, proliferation is rapid; after about 18 hrs. N fixation becomes faster. Julian P. Smith

KONDRAT'YEVA, E.N.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik, redaktor; KONDRAT'YEVA, E.N. [translator];  
MEKHTIYEVA, V.L. [translator]; SIDOROV, B.N., redaktor; ENDEN, M.G.,  
redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Bacterial physiology. Translated from the English] Fiziologiya  
bakterii. Perevod s angliiskogo E.N.Kondrat'evoi i V.L.Mekhtievai.  
Pod red. i s predisl. V.N.Shaposhnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostranoi  
lit-ry, 1954. 547 p. (MIRA 7:11)  
(BACTERIA)

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE. N.

USSR/Biology - Photosynthesis

FD-1422

Card 1/1 : Pub. 73 - 11/11

Author : Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N.

Title : The physiology of sulfur and non-sulfur purple bacteria

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 6, 719-741, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : The physiology of purple bacteria, both Thiorhodaceae and Athiorhodaceae, and their role in bacterial photosynthesis is investigated in detail. The article is a review of extant literature on the subject and cites 61 Soviet references and 92 non-Soviet references.

Institution : Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Submitted : May 31, 1954

KONDRAT'YEVA, YE. N.  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220008-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9783

Author : Kondrat'eva, E.N.

Inst : -

Title : Utilization of Organic Compounds by Purple Bacteria in the Presence of Light.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No 4, 393-400

Abstract : From a pond near Moscow a pure culture of non-sulfur purple bacteria was isolated, identical in morphological and some physiological characteristics with Rhodopseudomonas palustris. Bacteria grow well on a medium of Nil [?] baths with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  under anaerobic conditions in light with one of the following organic compounds: acetic, propionic, lactic, pyroracemic, butyric, fumaric, succinic or malic acids, glycerin or glucose. On the same media, but with complete removal of  $\text{CO}_2$ , no bacteria develop. If  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  or  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  is added as an oxidizing [sic] agent to

Card 1/2

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N., FEDOROV, V.D.

Studies on green sulfur bacteria of the genus Chlorobium.  
[with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya 27 no.5:529-535  
S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
(CHLOROBIVM, culture  
thiosulfatophilum, isolation & properties (Bus))

17(2)

SOV/20-123-2-43/50

AUTHORS:

Kondrat'yeva, Ye. N. Fedorov, V. D., Greshnykh, K. P.

TITLE:

On the Investigation of the Morphology of the Chlorobium Thio-sulfatophilum (K izucheniye morfologii Chlorobium thio-sulfatophilum)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 365-365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

4 samples of green sulphur bacteria were extracted from inland waters (2 from fresh-water deposits, 2 from salt lakes). As they all were oxidizing hydrogen sulfide as well as thiosulfate they were identified as the species mentioned in the title. The 2 samples from salt water utilized also molecular hydrogen at the  $\text{CO}_2$ -photoreduction process. The nutrient media (according to reference 3 as well as for example with pH 6 and 0.2%  $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) did not cause a change in shape of the bacteria.

They were ellipsoidal or short rod-shaped, 0.7-0.8 to 1-1.5  $\mu$  long and inelastic. They often formed chains differing in length. Exceptionally long chains are formed in liquid media with a low pH and in the mass of agar. But it was always possible to de-

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SOV/20-123-2-43/50

On the Investigation of the Morphology of the Chlorobium Thiosulfatophilum

termine by staining that these long forms consisted of individual small cells of sometimes nearly round shape. Some other forms (Refs 1,3,4,6) were not observed. Thus the results of the authors agree with those of Bicknell (Biknel) (Ref 2), who has found only ellipsoidal forms in his cultures. Figure 1 (Table on page 256) shows the typical cell-form of the bacteria mentioned (photographed by T. F. Filippova and L. V. Lazareva). There are 1 figure and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: July 3, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

Card 2/2

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; MOSHENTSEVA, L.V.

Pigments of the green sulfur bacteria *Chloropseudomonas ethylicum*.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.2:460-462 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.  
(Bacteria, Sulfur) (Chlorophyll)

KONDRATYELVA, Ye. N., (USSR)

"The Utilization of Organic Compounds by Green  
Bacteria in Photosynthesis."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; RAMENSKIY, Ye.V.

Development of anaerobic photosynthesizing bacteria as related to the oxidation-reduction conditions of the medium. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:155-159 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(BACTERIA, SULFUR) (OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Green sulfur bacteria. Mikrobiologiya 30 no.2:345-363 Mr-Apr '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)  
(BACTERIA, SULFUR)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; USPENSKAYA, V.E.

Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> production by photosynthetizing bacteria. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 136 no. 3:718-719 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sheposnikovym.  
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (BACTERIA, SULFUR)

SKALINSKIY, Ye.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

A new species of green sulfur bacteria. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.2:  
456-457 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.  
(BACTERIA, SULFUR)

39208

S/220/62/031/002/001/004  
I018/I218

8770000

also 2906

AUTHOR: Moshentseva, L. V. and Kondrat'yeva, Y. N.

TITLE: Studies on the production of chlorophyll by purple and green bacteria in autotrophic and heterotrophic growth

PERIODICAL: Mikrobiologiya, v. 31, no. 2. 1962, 199-202

TEXT: Changes in the amount of bacteriochlorophyll and bacterioviridin in some photoautotrophic species of purple and green bacteria in relation to growth conditions in synthetic media with oxidizable sulfur compounds and in media with various organic compounds were studied. Two species of purple bacteria (*Rhodospseudomonas palustris* and *Chromatium minutissimus*) and two species of green bacteria (*Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum* and *Chloropseudomonas ethylicum*) were used. The amount of bacteriochlorophyll in the purple bacteria and the amount of bacterioviridin in the green bacteria varies, depending on their stage of growth. Maximal amounts of these pigments in bacterial cells were found during the exponential phase of growth. When the purple bacteria and *Chl. ethylicum* were grown in media containing an organic source (acetic acid pyruvic acid, butyric acid, succinic acid or ethanol) they produced more chlorophylls than upon growth in media which allowed photoautotrophic growth. The amount of bacteriochlorophyll produced by *Rh. palustris* under various conditions of growth was identical to that produced by *Chr. minutissimus*

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Studies on the production...

S/220/62/031/002/001/004  
I018/I218

with one exception, that in medium with propionate, *Chr. minutissimus* produced less chlorophyll than *Rh. palustris*. *Chl. thiosulfatophilum* can grow in mineral media only and the amount of bacterioviridin produced during growth is identical to that produced by *Chl. ethylicum*. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Soil Biology, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961

Card 2/2



USPENSKAYA, V.E.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Relation of photoautotrophic bacteria to vitamins and the  
synthesis of vitamins by these organisms.. Mikrobiologiya 31  
no.3:396-401 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni Lomonosova.  
(BACTERIA, AUTOTROPHIC) (VITAMINS)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Yelena Nikolayevna; SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik, otv.  
red.; RUBAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va; ZUDINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Photosynthetic bacteria] Fotosinteziruiushchie bakterii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 314 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(BACTERIA, AUTOTROPHIC) (PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

BALITSKAYA, R.M.; KONDRAT'YIYA, Ye.N.

Effect of light intensity on the use of  $CO_2$  and organic compounds  
in photosynthesis by *Chloropseudomonas ethylica*. Mikrobiologiya  
32 no.2:193-199 Apr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik; BALITSKAYA, R.M.; KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Effect of some reducing agents on the development of green sulfur bacteria and the synthesis of bacterioviridin by them at various light intensities. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:708-711 J1 '63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Bacteria, Sulfur) (Photosynthesis) (Bacterioviridin)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Bacterial photosynthesis. Usp. mikrobiol. 1:5-29 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; NOVIKOVA, G.A.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Antimicrobial properties of carbamide resin and its use of some micro-organisms. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2: 166-170 '64. (MIFA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; PETROVA, L.N.; FEDENKO, Ye.P.

Utilization of organic compounds by the green bacterium  
Chloropseudomonas ethylicum as related to the presence  
of carbon-dioxide and hydrogen sulfide. Dokl. AN SSSR  
154 no.2:453-456 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.  
Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.

BR

S/0020/64/157/003/0678/0680

ACCESSION NR: AP4042798

AUTHOR: Uspenskaya, V. E.; Kondrat'yeva, Ya. N.

TITLE: Formation of free porphyrins by green photosynthesizing bacteria

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 157, no. 3, 1964, 678-680

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthetic bacteria, porphyrin, photosynthesis, chlorophyll, Chloropseudomonas, Chlorobium, bacterioviridin

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the biosynthesis of bacterioviridin has not been previously established. To investigate this mechanism, Chloropseudomonas ethylicum and Chlorobium thiosulfatophilum were anaerobically cultured at 30C under 600 lux of illumination. The biomass was determined turbidimetrically with a conversion to dry cell weight. The quantity of bacterioviridin in the cells was determined with an SF-4 spectrophotometer in an acetone-methanol extract. The porphyrin composition in the culture medium was determined as a function of the absorption value in Sorat's maximum range (380—430 mμ). The forms and isomeric compositions of the porphyrins were determined

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by paper chromatography and electrophoresis. Quantitative calculations of porphyrins were conducted according to formulas for copro- and protoporphyrin. A study of the culture mediums of both green bacteria cultures revealed that both varieties liberated significant quantities of free porphyrins (up to 1200 μg/g dry cell weight). In this respect green bacteria are similar to purple bacteria. Green bacteria differed from purple bacteria in that the qualitative composition of free porphyrins was always uniform and coproporphyrin (isomer I and III) was present. Purple bacteria liberate coproporphyrin III and only traces of other porphyrins. It was shown that the increased liberation of free porphyrins by green bacteria was a function of iron deficiency in the culture medium which inhibited the growth and synthesis of bacterioviridin. The author concluded that under conditions favorable for the synthesis of bacterioviridin, porphyrin liberation by green bacteria decreases. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3



1. Photosynthesis

2. Ye. N.

3. Photosynthesis

4. Microbial photosynthesis

5. Microbial photosynthesis

6. Microbial photosynthesis

7. Microbial photosynthesis

8. Microbial photosynthesis

9. Microbial photosynthesis

10. Microbial photosynthesis

11. Microbial photosynthesis

12. Microbial photosynthesis

13. Microbial photosynthesis

14. Microbial photosynthesis

15. Microbial photosynthesis



KONDRATIYEVA, Ye.N.

Vladimir Nikolaevich Shaposhnikov, 1884; on his 80th birthday.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.4:635-636 31-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; MALOFEYEVA, I.V.

Study of the carotenoids of purple sulfur bacteria. Mikrobiologiya  
33 no.5:758-762 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta Lomonosova.